

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY	Poland	REPORT NO.	[REDACTED]
SUBJECT	Organization of the Service to Poland and the Polish Youth Union	DATE DISTR.	27 August 1953
DATE OF INFO.	[REDACTED] 25X1A	NO. OF PAGES	12
PLACE ACQUIRED	[REDACTED]	REQUIREMENT NO.	RD 25X1A
		REFERENCES	

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Service to Poland

1. The Service to Poland (Sluzba Polsce - SP) was formed in January 1947 primarily to give pre-induction military training to young men and to assign young men and women to jobs. So far as I know, it was the only organization in Poland which gave pre-induction military training. Membership was compulsory for all individuals between the ages of 16 and 20. The SP headquarters in Warsaw, which were known as the offices of the Chief of Command (Komenda Glowna), were directly subordinate to the Ministry of Defense (Ministerstwo Obrony Narodowej). The SP chain of command ran from Warsaw through provincial, district, and village offices [Annex A]. An average of four villages were under the command of each SP village office. The village offices were concerned with the registration and training of farm and village residents, while the district offices handled the registration and training of city young people. The district offices kept complete lists of all SP members residing in the cities and villages within the district and kept track of the assignments and training of each member. They maintained contact with the city youth through SP offices in all the secondary schools (Srod Szkola) and factories, where all individuals between the ages of 16 and 20 were automatically added to the list of SP members. Those in this age group who did not attend secondary school or work in a factory where there was an SP office were registered either directly with the district office or with one of the local factory or school offices.

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2. The provincial offices, in addition to controlling the activities of the district and village offices, had direct jurisdiction over the SP Brigades (Brygady Siuzba Polsce), which were the most important of the three types of SP training. The Brigade training was given in two-or three-month summer courses in camps. Each camp was used for two such courses in succession every summer. There were special brigades for girls, but not many girls were taken for Brigade service, and I do not know on what basis girls were selected. The boys were selected at random from the various schools and places of employment by the SP district offices. All boys were required to have served at least once in a Brigade before induction into military service. SP Brigade members were given room, board, and uniforms. The day began at 4 a.m. and ended at 5 or 6 p.m. It was divided between military training and manual labor. The military training lasted for three or four hours each day, excluding Sundays, and consisted of close order drill, manual of arms, and military courtesy. I heard that the SP used the sportsman KBK (Krotki Bojowy Karabin - Short Combat Carbine) for manual of arms drills. The manual labor occupied four to eight hours each day, excluding Sundays, depending upon the type of work and area in which the job was to be performed. Jobs included work on road construction, in coal mines, and in foundries and factories. Girls were assigned to offices. The food was rumored to be poor, and there was apparently much dissatisfaction among Brigade members. The largest Brigade camp in Opole Province was located in Kedzierzen-Azoty. This camp received as many as 9,000 students for each training period.
3. The second type of SP training consisted of hour-long lectures given in the schools and factories twice a week on political and military subjects. The lectures for military orientation included such subjects as military organization, arms, ranks, and regulations. All SP members not in a school or factory or in a Brigade had to report to the local SP office twice weekly for political and military lectures. This applied as well to students during the summer months. On the other hand, farm and village residents received two hours per week of practical instruction in close order drill, manual of arms, and care and operation of arms.
4. The third type of SP training consisted of working in labor crews on roads, on farms, in factories, or digging anti-fire trenches in forests. All youths were required to donate three days of work per month, eight hours per day, to work with a labor crew. These three days were usually school days or work days for those who were employed. No payment was given for any of this work or for the time served with a Brigade. The only exception was that when a person was taken from regular employment to serve in a Brigade, the equivalent of his regular pay was sent to his parents. There was a 500 sloty fine for anyone who did not report for Brigade camp duty.
5. The SP concentrated its efforts on farm and village residents, perhaps because it was interested in finding persons of little education who would make docile followers. Whereas a city youth had to attend Brigade camp at least once before induction into military service, his country cousin had to attend more than once and in some cases every summer before induction. Rural youths were also recruited for labor in heavy industry. Recruitment was on the basis of a training program to last for one year, at the end of which the youth could return home if he wished. He would attend classes three days a week and work the other three days. Parental consent was required if the youth was under 18 years of age, and the procedure was that an official of the SP village command (Komenda Gminna) would approach the parents and tell them that their son had an opportunity to learn a trade in one of the major industries. In most cases the parents agreed, as the offer seemed attractive. In practice, however, this program usually led to disappointments, as the boy would not be hired as an apprentice but as a manual laborer working eight hours per day six days per week.

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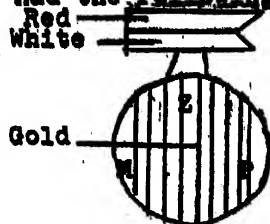
6. There was a special investigating committee which reviewed all deferments from SP duty. Deferments were made for the following reasons:
- Physical disability.
 - If the parents were old and there was only one son to support them.
 - If a parent was seriously ill and there was only one son to support him.
 - If there were younger children who depended upon the support of their elder brother.
7. Uniforms of the SP consisted of the following:

	<u>Blouse</u>	<u>Trousers or Skirt</u>	<u>Cap, Garrison</u>
Enlisted Men	Roll collar, twill, greenish OD (Male SPs did not wear a shirt and tie)	Twill, greenish OD	Twill, greenish OD
Enlisted Women	Same Shirt, greenish OD	Blue	Same
Officers	Same Shirt and tie, greenish OD	Blue	Same

A zinc metal Polish uncrowned eagle emblem with the letters "SP" at its base was worn on the front edge of the garrison cap. I have no information on rank insignia or the identification of the ranks of SP officers.

Polish Youth Union

8. The Polish Youth Union (Związek Młodzieży Polskiej - ZMP) was the largest political youth organization in Poland. Its primary function was the political preparation of youths for membership in the Polish United Workers' Party (Polska Zjednoczona Partja Robotnicza - PZPR). Membership in the ZMP was not compulsory, but it was almost impossible to obtain employment without being a member. I am not certain of the exact age group included in ZMP membership. There were two meetings each month, which were conducted by politically reliable PZPR members. These meetings were usually concerned with political, social, and cultural problems and indoctrinated the ZMP members along Party lines. In 1950 the ZMP members wore, as uniform, a light green shirt and tie, but in April 1952 the color was changed to blue. On the left side of the chest ZMP members had the following type of insignia:



Background - White
Letters - Red

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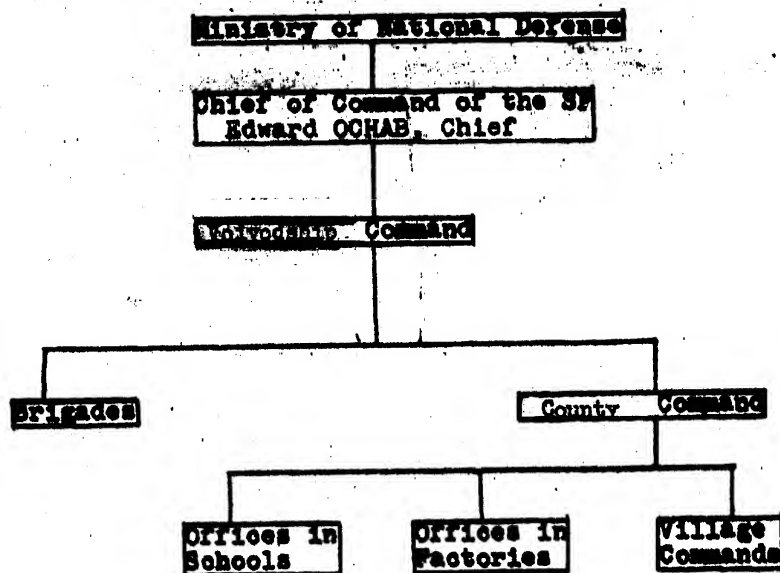
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- Annexes
- A: Organization of the Service to Poland (SP)
 - B: Organization of the Provincial Office of the Service to Poland in Opole
 - C: Organization of the District Offices of the SP
 - D: Organization of the Village Offices of the SP

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Annex A

SECRET/SECURITY INFORMATION**Organization of the Service to Poland (SP)****SECRET**

Annex A (Cont'd) SECRET/SECURITY INFORMATION

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1. The SP was under the Ministry of National Defense.
2. The Chief of Command of the General Organization for Service to Poland (Komenda Główna Powszechna Organizacja Służba Polsce). This was the SP Warsaw office. Edward OCHAB was chief of this office. All 17 Provincial Offices dealt directly with this office and executed matters of policy issued from here.
3. The Voivodship Commands of the General Organization for Service to Poland (Komenda Wojewodzka Powszechna Organizacja Służba Polsce), executed policy measures issued by the Warsaw office. The Provincial Commands had under their jurisdiction all district and village offices of the SP within each province.
4. The County Commands of the General Organization for Service to Poland (Komenda Powiatowa Powszechna Organizacja Służba Polsce), received directives from the provincial office for transmission to the village offices. While the planning was done in the provincial offices, the district offices did the actual work of organizing, enrolling, and training the youth.
5. The Village Commands of the General Organization for Service to Poland (Komenda Gminna Powszechna Organizacja Służba Polsce), received directives from the district offices affecting farm and village youth. An average of four villages was under the jurisdiction of a village command.
6. The Brigades of the SP (Brygady Służba Polsce), were under the direct jurisdiction of the voivodship offices. The county offices did the enrolling for the Brigades, but the voivodship offices were responsible to Warsaw for the organization and operation of them.
7. SP offices in Secondary Schools (Hufce Szkolne). All schools had an SP representative who automatically included in SP membership all people between the ages of 16 and 20. The universities did not have these representatives.
8. SP offices in factories (Hufce Fabryczne). All factories had an SP representative who automatically included in SP membership all people between the ages of 16 and 20. Smaller places of employment register their people with neighboring factories.

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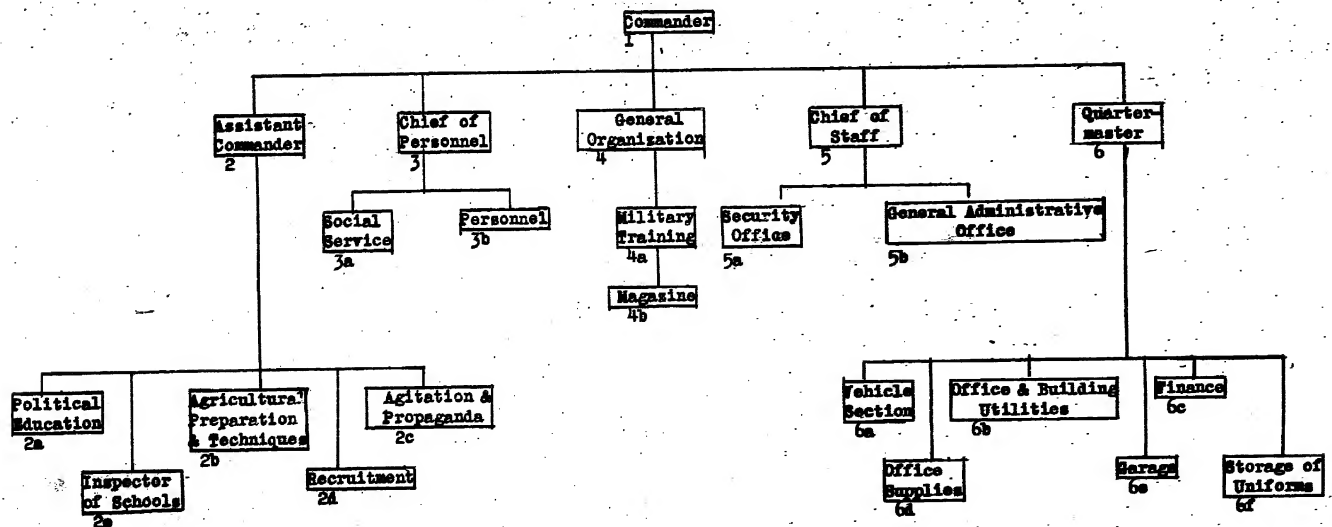
Annex B

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Approved For Release 2002/01/03 : CIA-RDP80-00810A001900640005-6

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Organization of the Provincial Office of the Service to Poland in Opole



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Annex B (Cont'd)

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Organization of the Provincial Office of the Service to Poland in Opole

1. Commander (Komendant); Zygmunt IZDEPSKI. Responsible to the Chief Commander in Warsaw for the voivodship office, which included about 90 employees.
2. Assistant Commander (Zastepca Komendanta). In charge of the voivodship office in the absence of the Commander. He was especially concerned with political education through control of the following offices:
 - a. Political Education Section (Sekoja Polityczno-Wychowawcza). Controlled all Service to Poland political lectures given in schools, in factories, and in the villages.
 - b. Section for Agricultural Preparation and Techniques (Sekoja Przynsposobienia Rolniczego). Taught and encouraged Soviet techniques of farming.
 - c. Agitation and Propaganda Section (Sekoja Agitacyjno-Propagandowa). Prepared bulletins about the good and constructive work done by Service to Poland in order to encourage closer and more willing cooperation among the youth. Also prepared large placards and signs with drawings, etc., depicting the constructive and patriotic youth at work.
 - d. Section of Recruitment (Sekoja Werbunkowa). Primarily interested in recruiting the youth for "apprentice" or "training" in some of the heavier industries. Since recruitment in SP was compulsory this office also allocated people to various work and training programs.
 - e. Inspector of Schools (Inspektorka Szkoleniowa). This office maintained women inspectors who traveled from school to school seeing to it that education was going according to plan. They also gave first-aid instruction to the girls.
3. Chief of Personnel (Szef Personalny). In charge of all personnel employed by the SP throughout the voivodship. The following two sections were responsible to the Chief of Personnel:
 - a. Office of Social Service (Referat Akcji Socjalnej). This office consisted of a woman who arranged for the care of pre-school children of women employed by the SP. She also arranged for outings, picnics, etc.
 - b. Section of Personnel (Sekoja Personalna). Persons seeking employment with the voivodship or village offices of the SP applied to this office. All new employees had to be approved by the Chief of Personnel.
4. General Organization (Goslna-Organizacja). This department was primarily concerned with the arms training given the village and farm youth throughout the year and the arms training given in the Brigade camps. It also saw to it that all employees of the SP in the voivodship, county, and village offices received rifle practice at least two hours per month. The following two offices served under this office:
 - a. Section of Military Training (Sekoja Wyszkozenia Liniowego). Made itineraries and plans for rifle training throughout the province.
 - b. Magazine (Magazyn Uzbrojenia). I do not know how many guns were stored here, but this magazine was mainly for the employees of this office, who had practice shooting two hours per month. I do not know the types of weapons stored here, but there was a heavy Soviet rifle and the small KBK.

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5. Chief of Staff (Szeł Sztabu). Executive officer, especially interested in reports from all offices within the voivodship. He reported to the Warsaw office. He controlled the following two departments:
- Security Office (Kancelaria Tajna). All classified documents from the Warsaw office were distributed through this office and registered here.
 - General Administrative Office (Kancelaria Ogolna). Unclassified documents were handled by this office for distribution.
6. Quartermaster (Kwatermistrz). Controlled the following offices:
- Vehicle Section (Sekoja Samochodowa). Two passenger cars and two trucks were kept by this section. The trucks were used to haul various supplies, such as office supplies for distribution to SP offices in the province. These vehicles also transported employees of the voivodship office to the rifle range.
 - Section of Office and Building Utilities (Sekoja Kwaterunkowa-Budowlana). Kept a close check on all offices within the province to see that they did not exceed the normal usage of fuel, lights, water, etc.
 - Finance Section (Sekoja Finansowa). Kept bookkeeping and accounts for the voivodship office and received accounts for control from all SP offices in the voivodship.
 - Office Supplies (Sekoja Gospodarcza). Handled office supplies for all offices throughout the voivodship.
 - Garage (Warsztaty Samochodowe). Repaired and maintained company vehicles.
 - Storage of Uniforms (Magazyn Mundurowy). In addition to uniforms, a number of army-type sleeping cots were stored here in case of need.
7. The Voivodship Office of the SP in Opole was governed by an Executive Committee which was made up of the following seven members.
- Commander (Komendant); Captain Zygmunt IZDEPSKI.
 - Assistant Commander (Zastepca Komendanta); Captain (fnu) TYMCZENSKI.
 - Chief of Staff (Szeł Sztabu); Major (fnu) MAZURKIEWICZ.
 - Chief of Personnel (Szeł Personalny); Stanislaw LACH (civilian).
 - Chief of General Organization; Captain Zbigniew MAZIEJUK.
 - Quartermaster (Kwatermistrz) Lt. Karol PROKOP.
 - I do not remember the seventh member's name, but she was a bookkeeper in this Voivodship Office. She was on the Committee as the representative of the Women's League (Przewodnicząca Ligi Kobiet).

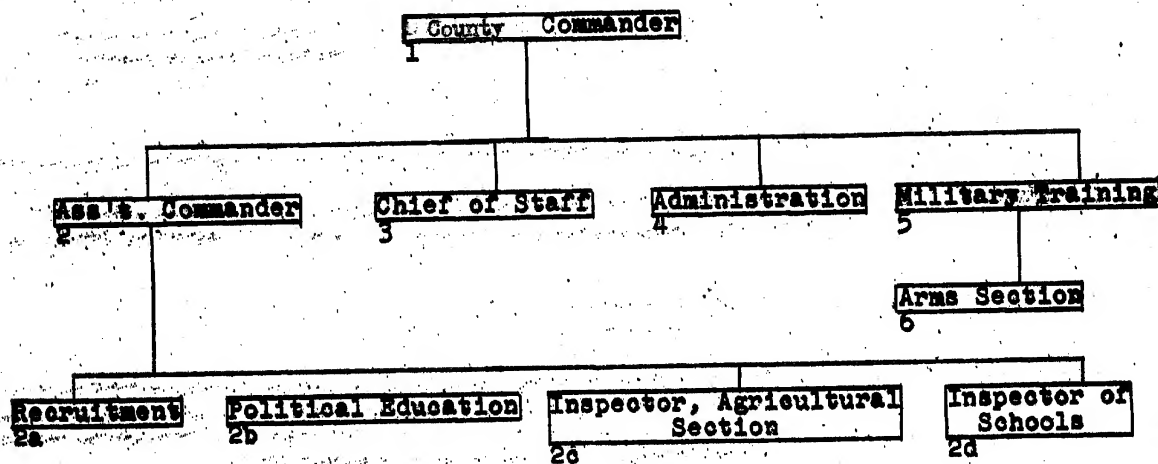
(The Women's League was a national organization for the promotion and protection of women's rights. Every industry or place of employment had among its women employees a woman director (Przewodnicząca) who represented the Women's League in that place of employment. I know nothing further about the Women's League.)

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Annex C

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Organization of the County Offices of the SP

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Annex G (Cont'd)

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Organization of the County Offices of the SP

1. County Commander (Komendant Powiatowy). In charge of this office and of the village offices beneath it. Reported to the voivodship office.
2. Assistant Commander (Zastepca Komendanta). In charge of the county office in the absence of commander. Otherwise in charge of political education and training. The following offices served under him:
 - a. Section of Recruitment (Sekoja Werbunkowa). This office handled recruitment to the SP as well as to SP Brigades and labor groups. It enlisted youths as apprentices for heavy industry.
 - b. Section of Political Education (Sekoja Polityczno-Wychowawcza). In cooperation with the voivodship office, this section controlled political education in county schools and factories, and education through village offices.
 - c. Inspector of Agricultural Preparation and Techniques (Inspektor Przystosowania Rolniczego) kept a check on village offices to see that they encouraged farmers to follow Soviet agricultural techniques.
 - d. Inspector of Schools (Inspektorka Szkoleniowa) saw to it that the political lectures were delivered in schools as planned and that first-aid training was given to the girls. Also inspected the training given in the village schools.
3. Chief of Staff (Szef Sztabu): Responsible for all reports submitted to the voivodship office and in charge of the employees in the county office.
4. Administration (Referat Administracyjno-Gospodarczy). General Office and Accounting Section. The major expenses which it had to account for were the travel of SP county office employees on their visits to village offices and publicity expenses.
5. Military Training (Sekoja Wyszukolenia Liniowego). Prepared itineraries for rifle training for its own employees and for village and farm youth not in a Brigade in summer as well as regular itineraries for the training of rural youth in the winter months.
6. Arms Section (Referent Broni). A small supply of rifles was stored here for the use of employees for practice. The rifle was the KBK.

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Annex D

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Organization of the Village Offices of the SP

The village offices enlisted farm and village youth for summer military training (the military course in the Brigade camps), registered them for the one-year factory training apprentice courses, held weekly political lectures, and held first-aid courses for the girls. The SP village offices consisted of the following three members:

1. Commander (Komendant)
2. Instructor in Soviet farm techniques (Instruktor Przysposobienia Rolniczego).
3. General Instructor. He delivered political lectures to the young men and women, gave the girls training in first-aid, and gave arms training both to girls and boys.

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